

What makes this volume valuable for the wider scientific community is the English appendix on pp. 214-244. Here we get the translation of the summaries in the Jat-Study ('Zur Geschichte und Kultur der Jat', Berlin: 1968), in the study of the Rabari ('Hinduistische Viehzüchter im nordwestlichen Indien. I. Die Rabari') and in this volume. We also get the translation of the general conclusions that the authors draw from relating their findings in the North-West of the Subcontinent to their earlier field-work among the buffalo-breeding communities in the marshes of South-Iraq. It seems as if the art of buffalo-breeding has not only pre-Islamic but even pre-Arian roots in indigenous forms of buffalo-keeping, (similar probably to those) as found among the Nagas today.

D. Kantowsky

Hans Siegfried Lamm/ Siegfried Kupper, DDR und Dritte Welt. Schriften des Forschungsinstituts der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik E. V., Bonn. München/Wien: R. Oldenbourg Verlag, 1976. 328 pages, DM 64.-

The recent development in Africa seems to verify the widely held impression that the German Democratic Republic (GDR) is a dependant of the UdSSR in its strategy for world-dominance. Besides such spectacular events as in Ethiopia we are rather ill-informed about the many-sided approaches the GDR is using to gain influence in developing countries. The study "GDR and the Third World" is therefore an important contribution to our understanding of development policy as an instrument in the East-West conflict.

In the first part of their study the authors analyze the ideological background of the GDR's activities in the Third World. They argue that not all these activities are masterminded from Moscow but have indeed been designed so as to prove a certain independence and sovereignty of the GDR Government. Therefore it is exactly in this field of the GDR's foreign policy, that the dilemma of class-solidarity versus self-interest of the nation-state is most acute. The second part of the study describes in detail the goals, methods, and results of the GDR's development-policy. This description is further illustrated through a detailed study of the GDR's relationship with Egypt and India respectively.

Extremely informative is the appendix pp. 213-328. In the first part of it we get short descriptions of various projects; though this list is, for obvious reasons, not exhaustive it is more than sufficient to prove the extraordinary flexibility with which the GDR is able to adjust her own ideological priorities to regional demands. The second part of the appendix lists in 34 tables the quantitative aspects of the GDR's development policy, especially vis-a-vis Egypt and India. And finally we get on pp. 295-328 the texts of nine agreements between the GDR and Third World countries.

D. Kantowsky